

The Bennett-May Affair.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The second act growing out of Mr. James Gordon Bennett's troubles in his search for a wife was enacted after the latest fashion at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, on the sidewalk of the aristocratic Union Club, on Fifth Avenue and Twenty-first Street. At that hour the indolent habitués of the club were startled by the intelligence—which sped like wildfire through the building—that Mr. Bennett, the proprietor of the Herald, was being assaulted by Mr. Fred May, a brother of Mr. Bennett's ex-husband, Miss Caroline May. As stated in these dispatches yesterday, Mr. Bennett had been paying attention to Miss May for more than a year past. They appeared frequently together in society, and Mr. Bennett was regarded by many as being exceedingly devoted to the lady. The preparation for the marriage was discussed in various social circles from time to time ever since the trip to Canada, when Lord Dufferin gave a grand ball at Toronto, at which Mr. Bennett and Miss May were the guests of the evening. Rumors gained circulation at times about certain wild escapades on the part of Mr. Bennett, and following on their heels were various statements to the effect that the engagement had been broken off. There was sufficient uncertainty touching the event for a while to set fashionable circles in a ferment, but the rumors and discussions were apparently stilled last week by the arrival in this city from Paris of Miss May's bridal train, which is valued at the fabulous sum of \$20,000. Their speedy marriage has been regarded as a certainty for some days by the friends of the parties.

There is a dispute, however, with respect to the accuracy of the report that the day for the wedding had been fixed. Mr. Bennett's intimate friends, who have been consulted on the subject, declare that it is not the case. That Mr. Bennett fully intended to marry the lady because he really loved her and she reciprocated the sentiment is not denied. On the other hand, the friends of the Mays assert that Mr. Bennett went off on one of his "grandee" schemes with the deliberate intention of having his scandalous conduct reach the ears of the father and relatives of the young lady, and influence them to advise her to break off the match. They say that Mr. Bennett and Miss May were to have been married yesterday morning at an early hour, and were to have gone to Europe in the Russia, which sailed from this port shortly before noon, on which vessel they had engaged state rooms. Everything was in readiness for the ceremony at the residence of the bride's father. The friends of the family were gathered in the spacious parlors, which were fragrant with the odors of the sweetest flowers. The lovely bride was attired in a matchless traveling dress, and never looked more beautiful as on this her wedding day. But the bridegroom, an indispensable actor in the scene, came not. As the Russia was advertised to sail at noon, those present became not a little suspicious when only an hour intervened before the departure of the vessel. Messengers were dispatched to the vessel's agents requesting a brief delay, in order to give the bridegroom more time within which to redeem his pledges to Miss May. But Mr. Bennett was nowhere visible. He was sick, thought the expectant bride. He might have been, but there was not even a word of explanation, apology or excuse received. At last the friends departed, and Miss May's two brothers, William and Frederick, sallied forth in quest of Mr. Bennett, determined to chastise him for the outrage, as they regarded it.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon Mr. May was walking up Fifth Avenue and saw Mr. Bennett pass down in the direction of the Union Club. He followed him down the avenue, and saw him enter the club house. Not being a member of the club, Mr. May remained outside on the street, expecting that Mr. Bennett would come out immediately, which the latter, however, did not do. Mr. May waited for about an hour on the street, until he saw Mr. Bennett passing out from the club, accompanied by some friends. Just as he stepped upon the sidewalk Mr. May came up to him, and without saying a word, took a light cowhide from under his overcoat and struck him on the head with it three or four times. Mr. May had no stick or weapon of any kind in his hands, except the light whip which he had brought with him for the purpose of giving the proprietor of the Herald a public flogging.

Mr. Bennett is a well-knit, muscular man, but his assailant is considerably over six feet in height and a well-known athlete, and as it was evident that Mr. Bennett for some reason desired to avoid using violence with him, one of which hit him across the face and wounded him severely. The moment Mr. May struck Mr. Bennett the latter, without making the slightest attempt to ward off the blows, threw open both his coats, as Mr. May supposed to draw a weapon from his pocket. Seeing this movement on the part of Mr. Bennett, Mr. May struck him with his clenched fists and knocked him down on the sidewalk and then deliberately sat down on him for a moment, but did not strike him while he was down. Mr. Bennett got up and faced his antagonist, and again Mr. May knocked him down. Mr. May would not have struck Mr. Bennett in the first instance with his fists were it not that he believed the latter was armed and was going to draw a revolver on him. When Mr. Bennett had been cowed and knocked down twice a gentleman named Mr. Heckscher stepped in and said "that is sufficient." He then separated the combatants. Mr. May buttoned up his coat and walked down the avenue, while Mr. Bennett was taken away from the scene of the encounter by his friends. At 5 o'clock Mr. Bennett having recovered from the effects of the beating, sent for his sleigh and was driven home.

On reaching his residence he sent for Mr. Leonard W. Jerome and Mr. Dunan, and a few other intimate friends, and a consultation was held as to what should be done under the circumstances. Mr. Bennett, who, of course, feels humiliated at his castigation, insists, it is understood, on challenging Mr. May to mortal combat. Those of his advisors, however, who are thoroughly conversant with the "code of honor," say that this is impossible, as the person challenged cannot in honor, according to the code, fight a duel with an adversary who has been disgraced by the cowhide. The situation is looked upon by Mr. Bennett's most intimate friends as exceedingly embarrassing, but they hope that with sober reflection they may be able to find some way out of the difficulty which shall be consistent with the honor and outraged feelings of the unhappy young gentleman.

A gentleman well known in literary and club circles in this city, and a warm personal friend of Mr. Bennett, gives the following explanation of the affair: He said that there was not and never had been any doubt whatever in regard to the fact that there was an engagement of marriage between Mr. Bennett and Miss May, the former having wooed the lady and won her affections about a year ago. The day for the marriage, however, had never been fixed, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. It had been rumored that they were to be married in June last, and Mr. Bennett's friends believed there had been some such intention, but the actual day was not named. It was finally, by mutual consent of the parties, postponed until the fall or winter. Mr. Bennett fully intended to marry the lady, because he was really fond of her, and she fully reciprocated the sentiment; but it had been fully agreed between them that the wedding was to be a strictly private one, and that the only guests should be Mr. Bennett's sister, the members of Miss May's family and a very few of the most intimate personal friends of the parties. The week before last Mr. Bennett

went off on one of his "periodical" trips, which fact, in due course of time, got to the ears of Miss May's father, whereupon, on Friday of last week, that gentleman wrote Mr. Bennett, withdrawing his consent to the union. Mr. Bennett was considerably surprised at this, and at first hardly knew what to do. His first impulse was to clope with the girl and marry her, despite the want of consent of her father, but he afterward reconsidered that determination and concluded to wait until the affair had blown over, being, however, still determined to marry her. In order to preserve that amicable relations had existed between the family of Miss May and the family of Mr. Bennett, the reporter's informant stated that Mr. Bennett's sister was at Miss May's house on Tuesday, and that she was also there yesterday, at the very time when the assault was committed by young Mr. May upon Mr. Bennett. The latter had no idea whatever that any trouble was brewing. He was out riding yesterday in his sleigh, and paid a visit to the Union Club. After remaining there a short time he called for his sleigh and prepared to leave. As he came out of the club house he noticed Mr. May walking on the sidewalk. That gentleman approached Mr. Bennett and, without saying a word, struck him across the temple with the butt end of a heavy rawhide, knocking him down. He struck him again after he was down, hitting him this time across the nose. There was then a short and sharp scuffle, and then friends stepped in and separated them. After this Mr. Bennett was driven home. The marks left by the encounter are a slight abrasion of the temple, and a slight scratch on the nose. "That," said the informant, "is just about all there is of it. When asked what the result would be the gentleman said that at present he was not able to state. He was sure the intention of both parties was to be married, but that, of course, the present state of the case put an entirely new phase on the matter. When asked what he thought about the rumor in club circles last night to the effect that there was likely to be a hostile meeting of the contestants, growing out of the assault, the gentleman replied, emphatically, that he did not believe a word of it. He said that if such a thing had been in contemplation, he was quite sure he should know something about it, and he thought, therefore, that such a rumor was wholly untrue and unauthorized. He said, moreover, that he did not think the lady had anything to do with the affair, but he did not know whether the father had anything to do with it or not.

Another gentleman, also a warm personal friend of Mr. Bennett, stated that there was no mistake whatever about the truth of the rumor, and that the engagement was entered into about one year ago. He said, however, that he did not believe that any particular day had ever been set for the marriage, and from his personal knowledge of the affair, and his close personal relations with Mr. Bennett, he did not think it possible a day could have been fixed upon for the wedding without his knowledge. It had been rumored, he said, that they were to have been married in April, and again in September, and that was not so. He thought that he had engaged just about a year, however, and he supposed the time for the marriage was drawing nigh. The gentleman stated further that he knew the engagement was finally broken off on Saturday last, but he did not know what caused that action, or who had caused it, or anything about it. As to the reported difficulty between Mr. Bennett and the brother of Miss May, the gentleman said the only explanation he could give was that, if it had happened, it was probable that the cause was the anger of Miss May's brother at the sudden termination of the engagement.

Mr. May stepped up as soon as Mr. Bennett had left the stoop, and grasping him by the shirt front with one hand, drew a cowhide rapidly across his face with the other. The whip drew blood with every blow. Mr. Bennett attempted to put his scientific acquirements into practice, but May warded off every blow with the utmost ease, and, dropping his whip, caught his opponent by the shoulders and threw him upon the sidewalk. Then May, as he thought, observed Mr. Bennett reaching for a Derringer in the back pocket of his pantaloons. He thereupon grasped Bennett, and with a display of wonderful strength threw him from the sidewalk nearly into the middle of the street. Following up this advantage, he dragged Mr. Bennett around in the snow. At this point John Heckscher interfered and separated the contestants.

Mr. Bennett went into the club house. Fred May spoke with several friends, and then walked up the avenue. A challenge is likely to be sent, it is said that already been forwarded, from Mr. Bennett, demanding satisfaction for the assault. There is the greatest diversity of opinion as to what Mr. Bennett will do in the premises, and several heavy bets have been made as to the result.

A member of the Union Club, an eye witness of the assault on Mr. James Gordon Bennett by Mr. Frederick May, gives the following version of the affair: "I was going out of the club just after eating my dinner, when I met Mr. May at the door. He asked me to wait a few minutes, and I would see some fun. He said he intended to horsewhip Bennett. He told me there was no use of remonstrating with him, for he was firmly resolved to do it. I went back to the club room, took off my overcoat and went to the window. Mr. Bennett at the time was walking up and down the room in an excited manner. He was smoking a cigar. This was the first time I had ever seen him smoke in the daytime. Directly he put on his overcoat and walked out of the door. He stood on the steps for a few minutes, and then started down. Mr. May waited until he reached the sidewalk, and then going up to him, drew from his breast a cowhide and struck Bennett with it five or six times over the head and face. The first stroke, I think, was directed across the face. Bennett unbuttoned his coat and made a motion as if to draw a weapon. May then clasped him around the body and threw him on the street, falling on him. No blows were struck on either side. In throwing Bennett into the street May had lost his cowhide and reached around in the snow to get it. Members of the club then ran out and interfered. May then picked Bennett up and threw him bodily half across the street. Bennett got up and went into the club and Mr. May walked away. No blows with their fists were struck by either party."

Mr. May is a young man, twenty-four years of age, of perfect physical proportions, which he has diligently cultivated by violent gymnastic exercises. He is regarded as a modern gladiator among his circle of friends, more than able to cope with the strongest men. He is a native of Washington, D. C., and the son of Dr. Frederick May, the well-known physician of this city. His grandfather was also a physician, pursuing his profession in Washington many years, and occupying a prominent position in society. Col. Charles May, of the U. S. dragoons, who distinguished himself in the Mexican war by his gallant and meritorious services in the field, was his uncle. Another of his uncles, Julian May, was also well-known in Washington society. He was principal in a fatal duel which took place near Washington in 1843 or 1844. It arose out of a quarrel with a gentleman by the name of Cochran. Both were young and high-tempered, and although their friends made every effort to bring about a reconciliation, they insisted upon fighting. Five miles near the Chain Bridge, and fought with rifles at long range. Cochran fell at the first fire, shot through the head. He was taken home, and died within a week. Mr. Bennett's assault has always borne a good reputation, and his friends say he would not have committed the assault except under the impulse of feeling arising from some grievous wrong.

Mr. Bennett was this afternoon seen at the

Grand Central depot in company with a friend, and his movements being somewhat strange, attracted considerable attention. Just before the train started for Boston he and his friend entered a compartment car, and it is supposed that they have gone to Boston, for what purpose, however, remains a mystery.

A later telegram, from Boston, says: This evening a train from New York brought James Gordon Bennett, of the Herald, who was accompanied by an unknown gentleman. Immediately upon leaving the train they took a cab and drove away, apparently in great haste. Their whereabouts in the city is not yet known.

Letter from Richmond.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]
RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 4, 1877.—The Legislature is slowly getting to work under the lead of Gov. Smith and honest John. These old gentlemen, though old in years, are wonderfully active as legislators, and are beginning to stir up things in general. Ex-Gov. Smith's liquor bill will be the first article with which the members of the House will have to wrestle, and the dexterity and ease with which they get through with the proposed subject of increased taxation would indicate that they will not let the bill hang long on their hands.

All of the members of the Legislature have not yet arrived. Telegrams to their friends indicate that they have not gotten through enjoying their Christmas.

Senator Lee today presented in the Senate a joint resolution extending the time for the completion of the Washington and Ohio railroad branch to Winchester for five years after the 31st of December, 1876. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Roads.

The following acts have been approved by the Governor and are now laws:

Act to authorize the Auditor of Public Accounts to issue a duplicate warrant on the Treasury for R. F. Mayo in lieu of one lost.
Act to amend Code in relation to corporation judges unable to hold court.

Act providing compensation to Attorney-General for services in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Joint resolution instructing the Attorney-General to defend the interests of the State in the case of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company and of J. J. McCready vs. the Commonwealth.

To authorize the supervisors of Clarke county to issue new bonds for the subscription of \$100,000 to the capital stock of the Shenandoah Valley Railroad Company.

To amend the charter of the Clarke county Cooperative Company.

Joint resolution, thanking W. W. Corcoran for his gift to the University of Virginia.

To amend the charter of the city of Norfolk.

To authorize the sale of St. John's Episcopal church, in Roanoke county.

The boards of visitors to the various State institutions will, I think, be reduced.

In executive session to day the Senate considered a communication from the State Board of Education in regard to superintendents of schools. The amendments to the Constitution require that there shall be a superintendent for each county. The law provides that counties having under 5,000 inhabitants shall be attached to another district. The Board of Education state that they can only follow the law, and leave the Senate to manage the matter. Finally the whole was referred to the Committee for Courts of Justice, with instructions to report a bill to meet the case.

The bill in relation to councilmen and contracts passed the House to-day. This is Gov. Smith's bill. It now goes to the Senate.

It is not generally known that only one more person can be buried in St. John's Church burying ground in this city. This is the oldest burying ground in Richmond, and is filled. In the early days around the Church where Patrick Henry made his great speech there is only "room for one more," and that one is an old lady, a relative of the late venerable Dr. John Dove, who now lies buried there. When she dies there will be room for no more. She was at the funeral of Dr. Dove and saw the narrow strip of ground under which she is one day to rest.

Last night between twelve and one o'clock a young lady and gentleman were seen in a close back on Franklin street. They were looking for the Rev. Dr. Curry. There is some mystery about it, and the gossips now say that it was a runaway couple who wanted the Dr. to make them one.

Garber's line of omnibuses are to-day running on sleigh runners—something unprecedented here.

In the House of Delegates, to-day, a bill was introduced authorizing Mercer magisterial district, in Loudoun county, to subscribe to the Washington, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company, and bills passed amending section 55 of chapter 95 of the Code of 1873, in regard to admission to the public free schools; prohibiting and preventing the officers and agents of corporations from becoming contractors with the said corporations, and amending and re-enacting section 9 of an act approved March 15, 1872, to incorporate the Washington, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company, &c., so as to exempt the county of Rapahannock from the operation of said act.

Captain Henry C. Carter, while skating to-night, fell and broke his leg.

Mr. Col. Cuthaw, formerly Mrs. N. M. Norrist, died suddenly this evening.

Commodore Vanderbilt.

Commodore Vanderbilt, whose death was announced in yesterday's Gazette, was one of the wealthiest and most enterprising citizens of New York. He was born in Staten Island, N. Y., in 1794, and was raised during boyhood in comparatively needy circumstances. He began business as the master of a sail boat; became captain of a steamboat in 1817, and later built many steamboats and steamships of improved construction. In 1851 he established a steamship line from New York to California by way of Nicaragua; in 1862 he gave to the U. S. Government his new steamer, "The Vanderbilt," that cost \$800,000, and for which Congress passed a resolution of thanks. He was, up to his death, Chief Comptroller of the New York Central and Harlem railroad, and had been for a number of years. His health began to fail about eight or ten months ago, and he has been wavering between life and death ever since. His enterprise, genius and success are known and felt throughout the world.

A recent summary of his railroad wealth fixed it at \$45,000,000. He owned comparatively little real estate. His personal estate for 1876 was assessed at \$3,000,000.

It is estimated that in a position to judge correctly that Commodore Vanderbilt was the owner of securities having a present market value of about \$55,000,000, and that of this total fully \$55,000,000 consisted of the stocks and bonds of the New York Central and Hudson River railroads. It is understood that the bulk of this vast property is to be kept together, and that provision has been made for restoring the interest accruing on it in his favorite securities.

On the news of the Commodore's death at Nashville the Chancellor of Vanderbilt University sent information to all the professors, who were at the time in the midst of their lectures. Immediately the classes were dismissed, and the bell was tolled as the students slowly marched from the building. The faculty were called together, and resolutions passed in honor of the founder's memory. The University exercises are suspended for the rest of the week. The chapel is being draped in mourning.

The Disputed States.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 4.—The bill appropriating \$200,000 for militia purposes, which had previously passed the radical House of Representatives, passed the Senate to-day and now goes to the Governor.

The Senate also passed the bill authorizing the prosecuting officers of the State to challenge jurors in certain cases. Also a bill forbidding the organization of military companies other than the militia.

A resolution was introduced declaring the seats of all members declared legally elected which have been vacant January 6, without formal leave of absence from the House, permanently vacant, and that new writs of election shall be issued, as prescribed by law.

The democratic Legislature has received a communication from Thomas A. Adams, president of the citizens committee, notifying the presiding officers of the House and Senate that their orders on W. C. Black, treasurer, for any amount of money they may require to the extent of his receipts will be promptly paid.

Though the term of service of the returning board expires to-day, that board has not yet promulgated the result as to the election of judges and clerks of courts in this city. This is to keep out the new judges, who have all given their adhesion to the democratic government.

It is understood the military authorities have orders to transfer 3,000,000 pounds of ordnance and ordnance stores from Baton Rouge to New Orleans, including 400 barrels of powder, guns, shot, shell, etc.

Both the House and Senate Committees are still engaged in hearing testimony with regard to intimidation during the election and nearly all of it is to the effect that intimidation was certainly practiced, but only upon colored democrats.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Columbia correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, under date of last night, says: The compromise committee, consisting of three republicans and three democrats, appointed by the State Senate to deal with the question as to which of the two houses, which adjourned December 22, was the legal House of Representatives, met this afternoon, but it speedily became apparent that the differences of opinion among the six Senators were irreconcilable, and the committee could agree upon nothing except to adjourn sine die, which they did. This leaves the contest between the two State governments to be fought out by the persistence of the carpet-baggers against the passive but not the obstinate resistance of the tax payers.

The latter took steps in Charleston to-day to organize and turn out Hampton's administration the contribution of one-tenth of last year's taxes which have been called for to relieve the pressing wants of the public charitable and penal institutions.

Mackey made a second attempt in Charleston to-night to obtain something like a popular endorsement of Chamberlain, but his call for a meeting drew together only six white men and about four hundred blacks. The main point of the speeches and resolutions was that if the tax payers refused to pay taxes to Chamberlain the negroes would retaliate by refusing to pay their rents. Every day renders it more certain that unless martial law be established throughout South Carolina Chamberlain's usurpation will be peacefully started out. The courts are enjoining the usual sheriff's sales for January, the business prostration preventing any market for real estate.

FLORIDA.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 5.—The Special House Congressional Committee who have been investigating the conduct of the recent election in this State, finished their labors yesterday, having examined into the returns of Leon, Jefferson, Jackson, Manatee, Duval, Clay and Baker counties. They left this morning by steamer for Savannah, thence by rail to Washington.

By the change in the State administration the returning board on Tuesday went out of existence, after counting the democratic State candidates in, but giving the electoral vote to Hayes. The question is now raised whether the Supreme Court of the State has the right to order the democratic State officers who form the new returning board, to re-count the electoral vote.

VIRGINIA'S DEBT.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette of this morning says:

"Mr. Peyton, of Philadelphia, who is said to represent several millions of dollars of Virginia bonds, contrived to pass through this city to-night on his way to Richmond, where he will confer with Hon. Alexander H. H. Stuart, chairman of the finance committee of the Virginia House of Delegates, with the view of funding and consolidating the entire debt of that State at a reduced rate of interest. The debt now amounts to nearly fifty millions of dollars, of which it is claimed that one third should be paid by West Virginia, but which is entirely repudiated by that State. Over twenty millions of this indebtedness are held in England. The plan now suggested is a proposition of the plan to consolidate the debt, and its submission to a meeting of creditors to be called for the purpose. A further step in the plan will be the selection of an agent by the Virginia Legislature to go to England and ascertain the views of the creditors in that country as to the proposition to fund the debt. For this purpose Mr. Peyton thinks Colonel Henry L. Peyton, of Virginia, who was formerly a financial agent of the Southern Confederacy in London, will be selected. The latter is now in this city, having lately returned from England, after ten years' residence in London. It is thought likely the consolidation of the debt may carry with it some definite action as to West Virginia's liability for its share of it."

The Richmond correspondent of the Petersburg Index says:

"Col. Peyton, who was prominently connected with the Centennial Exposition, is here with the intention of proffering his good offices for the settlement of the Virginia debt. I wish him success. Exactly what his plan is or how he means to deal with the consol-holders I am not informed. The trouble has always been that the consol-holders are pretty well satisfied with their present situation. They are realizing from 8 to 10 per cent on the money invested. McCulloch, McKinnon and Dick Taylor and all the others who have attempted to effect a compromise have seen them look with coolness upon the undertaking, well knowing that Virginia can offer them nothing better than they now have. Still let us hope that Col. Peyton has some better scheme than his predecessors had to present."

As far as can at present be ascertained about \$4,000 have been paid by Philadelphia banks to parties presenting checks which had been abstracted from the mails in New York by the gang who were arrested in that city on Tuesday, and who have been engaged in robbing the mails going to and coming from New York for some time past, and who, it is proved, were employees in the Dodd's Express Company.

Mrs. Cyrus Harding was killed by falling on the ice at her home, in Richmond county, last week.

MARRIED.

In Washington, at the Church of the Epiphany, at 11.30 a. m., Thursday, the 31st instant, by Rev. Wm. Paré, D.D., rector, FELIX BRANNIGAN, esq., of Jackson, Miss., and Miss SARAH PEGRAM JONES, daughter of the late George H. Jones, of Virginia. No cards.

The eleventh annual meeting of the Relief Hook and Ladder Co. will be held at 7 o'clock this evening. An election of officers to serve for the ensuing year will be held and other important business transacted.

PARK AGONY, Secretary.

HAVANA ORANGES for sale by GEO. MCBURNEY & SON.

COMMERCIAL.

The financial situation is unchanged. Business continues dull, and the embargo, by the weather, upon trade has a still further depressing effect. Money is in very little demand for legitimate business purposes, and rates have not changed. In New York the rates have advanced, and call loans are now quoted at 7½ gold. Government bonds continue strong notwithstanding the threatening aspect of political affairs, and gold continues to weaken, the closing quotations yesterday being 104½ for State bonds and a shade lower, Virginia consols closing at 104½, with sales of some \$12,000. Coupons brought 52½, a slight decline. In local railroad securities there is but little doing, and we note small sales of O. A. M. at 8½. Sales of Chesapeake and Ohio bonds at 151. We quote:

Orange, Alex. & Man., 104½
Orange & Alex. 104½
Orange & Alex. 104½
Orange & Alex. 104½
Orange & Alex. 104½
Virginia & Tennessee 104½
Washington and Ohio bonds 104½
Alexandria Corporation bonds 104½

Prices of Produce in Alexandria.

WHEAT, fine, 1.00 (2 1/2)
Superfine, 1.00 (2 1/2)
Extra, 1.00 (2 1/2)
Family, 1.00 (2 1/2)
Fancy brands, 1.00 (2 1/2)
WHEAT, common to fair, 1.00 (2 1/2)
Good to prime, 1.00 (2 1/2)
Choice, 1.00 (2 1/2)
CORN, white, 0.75 (2 1/2)
Mixed, 0.75 (2 1/2)
Yellow, 0.75 (2 1/2)
RYE, 0.75 (2 1/2)
OATS, 0.75 (2 1/2)
TURKEYS, 0.75 (2 1/2)
BUTTER, prime, 0.75 (2 1/2)
Common to middling, 0.75 (2 1/2)
EGGS, 0.75 (2 1/2)
IRISH POTATOES, 0.75 (2 1/2)
ONIONS, 0.75 (2 1/2)
DRIED CHERRIES, 0.75 (2 1/2)
DRIED APPLES, 0.75 (2 1/2)
GLASS, 0.75 (2 1/2)
VEAL CALVES, 0.75 (2 1/2)
DRESSED HOGS, 0.75 (2 1/2)
BACON, Hams, common, 0.75 (2 1/2)
Best sugar cured Hams, 0.75 (2 1/2)
Butcher's Hams, 0.75 (2 1/2)
Western, 0.75 (2 1/2)
Sides, 0.75 (2 1/2)
Shoulders, 0.75 (2 1/2)
LARD, 0.75 (2 1/2)
CLOVER SEED, 0.75 (2 1/2)
Timothy, 0.75 (2 1/2)
PLASTER, ground, per ton, 0.75 (2 1/2)
Ground, in bags of 40, 0.75 (2 1/2)
Ground, in bags of 20, 0.75 (2 1/2)
Lump, 0.75 (2 1/2)
SALT, G. A. (Liverpool), 0.75 (2 1/2)
Fine, 0.75 (2 1/2)
Turk's Island, 0.75 (2 1/2)
Wool, in grease, 0.75 (2 1/2)
Washed, 0.75 (2 1/2)
Merino, unwashed, 0.75 (2 1/2)
Do, washed, 0.75 (2 1/2)
SUMAC, 0.75 (2 1/2)
HAY, 0.75 (2 1/2)

The market, which for the last week has been dull and drooping, suddenly became active and prices advanced considerably. Flour is still at quotations. Wheat and Corn continue in light receipt, only 400 bushels of each arriving since yesterday; but some of the merchants who had supplies in store put them on the market to-day and prices advanced considerably, and sales were active at quotations. Rye is steady at 10. No Oats reported. Country produce in active inquiry, and prices generally are advancing. Dressed Hogs sold at 70¢ per lb. We quote quotations.

LYNCHBURG MARKET, Jan. 4.—The market is very quiet, and owing to the severe weather the receipts of produce are very light. Quotations are nominal. Wheat 12½¢; Corn 10¢; Rye 10¢; Oats 7½¢.

RICHMOND MARKET, Jan. 4.—The market is quiet, and receipts very light. The sales of Wheat only reached 35 bushels at 12½¢ for fair and 14¢ for choice. About 60 bushels of Corn were offered and sold at 10¢ for white, and 9¢ for mixed. Nothing doing in Rye and Oats and none offered.

FREDERICKSBURG MARKET, Jan. 4.—The market is very quiet and receipts of produce nearly suspended on account of the weather. Quotations are nominal, 12½¢ for Wheat, Corn 10¢; Rye 10¢; Oats 7½¢.

BALTIMORE SUGAR AND COFFEE MARKET.—Sugars.—We hear of no movement whatever to-day in raw Sugars, but the market, though quiet, is steady and unchanged, and we quote as follows, viz: Cuba, grocery grades, 10¢; Porto Rico, grocery grades, 10¢; Eng. Island, fair to good refining, 10¢; Demerara, vacuum pan, 10¢; New Orleans, grocery grades, 10¢. Coffee.—The market is strong and excited, with an active demand, but transactions restricted by the firmness of holders and very limited stock. Later advice from Rio de Janeiro is very strong market there. The only sugar reported to-day was 700 bags low grade at 15¢, gold. We note a further advance of 1¢ in prices here, and quote job lots as follows: Choice at 15½¢, all gold, with larger at these figures.

ALEXANDRIA CATTLE MARKET, Jan. 5.—The market this week shows some improvement on last report, and prices are steady. Cows at 10¢ per lb. in better shape than last week. A few calves brought 5¢. Sheep quiet at 6¢ per lb. Hogs have advanced, and sell readily at 8¢ per lb. for 100 lbs for dressed; an offer of 57¢ for live was refused. Cows and Calves dull at 25¢ per lb.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET, January 4.—Beef.—Receipts 900 head. Prices were a trifle higher, and the market was firm; but there was no buoyancy or life to the trade, and dealers were barely able to close out their stock. The best two carloads in market changed hands at 11½¢ per lb. ordinary to prime Steers were sold at 10¢; inferior and common Steers and Oxen at 9¢ per lb. and Butts, dry Cows, &c., at 8¢ per lb. live weight.

Sheep and Lambs.—Offerings of 500 head. There was a very quiet feeling, with a trifle of advance in price, and a slow trade. Ordinary to good Sheep ranged from 9¢ per lb. ordinary to choice Lambs from 10¢ per lb.

Hogs.—Arrivals 300 head. None for sale alive, but a decidedly firm feeling.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET, Jan. 4.—Cattle.—Receipts 3,400; shipments 2100; market fairly active and a shade higher; common to fair Cows 28¢; 30¢; feeders and medium Steers 35¢; 40¢; good to extra 45¢; 50¢. Hogs—receipts 24,000; shipments 12,000; market steady and firm and a shade higher; sales at 10¢ per lb. for fat to choice smooth. Sheep dull; sales at 35¢; receipts 1500.

GEORGETOWN CATTLE MARKET, Jan. 4.—The offerings of Beef Cattle this week reached 400 head, with sales ranging from 8¢ per lb. According to quality, for poor to top. About 300 Sheep were on the market, and sold at prices ranging from 10¢ per lb. A few Cows and Calves brought 20¢ per lb.

CINCINNATI HOG MARKET, Jan. 3.—Hogs—dull and a shade lower; common 6¢; 7¢; fair to good light 6½¢; 7¢; packing 6½¢; heavy 6½¢; 7¢; receipts 1,400; shipments 200.

PRIME VIRGINIA BUCKWHEAT for sale by GEO. MCBURNEY & SON.

PREPARED BONELESS CODFISH for sale by GEO. MCBURNEY & SON.

ALEXANDRIA STRING AND BEANS BAND Will furnish good music for Balls, Parties, &c. at very moderate rates.

P. S.—Louis Mares having been expelled from the Alexandria String Band, all orders for music should be left with N. B. Medley, Gunsmith, King street.

Jan 4-2w M. U. Manager.



ALEXANDRIA, VA.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1877.